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were the subject of debate; and we are informed, "That in that popish assembly there was an entire unanimity in the condemnation of the reformers for denying that the Sacraments confer grace."

And in confirmation of this point, it may be observed, that among other canons passed at this council, are these: "Whosoever shall affirm that the Sacraments of the New Law do not contain the grace which they signify; or that they do not confer that grace on those who place no obstacle in its way; as if they were only the external signs of grace or righteousness received by faith and marks of Christian profession, whereby the faithful are distinguished from unbelievers: LET HIM BE ACCURSED."

The canons of the Romish church then distinctly avow, that the inward grace of regeneration is invariably conferred in the Sacrament of Baptism: and the circumstance of the English reformers having introduced into Edward's Article on that very Sacrament (the 25th), the identical expressions which were condemned by the Council of Trent, calling it, "A sign of profession," also "A mark of difference whereby Christian men are discerned from others," and "A sign of regeneration or new birth,"—as well as the circumstance of the reformers having repudiated, in Article 26th, on the Sacraments, that favourite expression of the Romish church, "ex opere operato"—these parts serve to demonstrate that, however offensive the denial of baptismal regeneration might be to the Romanists, our Protestant reformers were willing to avow their principles in utter rejection of such an unscriptural dogma, and at all hazards for the truth's sake, to incur their direful anathemas.—A Voice of Warning to the Church, or the Integrity of her Articles vindicated, by the Rev. John Spurgin, Vicar of Hockham.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1845.

If any of our readers should wonder at the insertion by us of the Review, completed in this number, of Mr. Drummond's work on Revealed Religion, it may be useful for him to know, besides the singular fact which the reviewer has brought to light, how Irvingism has led the author into the very perversions in which Tractarianism coincides with Rome, the other that Irvingism is not altogether wanting admirers even on this side the Atlantic. That the peculiar aberration in which Irving's splendid talents and powerful influence became wrecks, should have brought his most prominent follower to take refuge in such views as are indicated by the extracts in the review before our readers, is a subject for much reflection, though the close relationship of all sorts of error to one another is a fact attested by long experience.

How precious is simple adherence to those features in the Gospel-scheme which lie as open to the humblest prayerful disciple, studying the sacred volume, as to the believer endowed with the highest order of intellect and attainment! Irving commenced his brilliant but short, career in London, by pouring contempt upon the abundantly blessed proclamation of the Gospel in the manner of the old paths; numbers became fastidious in judging of preachers, and, by running after Irving, ran into the snares of Satan. Similar phenomena will no doubt present themselves in the Christian Church from time to time, beguiling souls from the simplicity of the faith. May we be watchful against Satan's devices.

AN ORDER OF FAMILY PRAYER for Every Day in the Week, and for the commemoration of the Holy Days and Seasons of the Church. By the Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D. D., Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, New York. Stanford & Swords, Broadway.

We have to express our obligations to the Publishers for a copy of this work, which has been noticed before in our columns with reference to the letters by which the Author has declined praises bestowed upon it, of so questionable a character that he treats them as charges preferred against him. We have, in the first place, turned over the leaves with great delight at the typographical execution which we think highly creditable to those concerned in it. The type and arrangement are beautiful, and perfectly free from those novel embellishments of angels, saints, porches, and crosses which deface many modern publications proceeding from a particular school in theology. The book is of very convenient size, but we do not see why it contains the whole of the Collects appointed by the Church, when the Author professes to intend it only as "an humble companion" to the Book of Common Prayer, the presence of which, "in the hands of each member of the family" for actual use in the responsive services of the Psalter and in the metre Psalms and Hymns, is constantly implied. They had better look for the Collects in the Common Prayer, if really within reach, than find it in Dr. Wainwright's book. The contents of the volume are of so solemn a character that we have not been disposed to go through them with an eye to criticism; but endeavouring to enter into the spirit of a "Liturgy" which the Author has introduced, one of his modifications of the corresponding portion of the authorized for-

* See Cramp's History of the Council of Trent, Chap. V.

mularies of the Church has struck us somewhat painfully; it is the following petition: "From dangers and evils in the Church; from private interpretations of Scripture; from innovation in holy things; from the teaching of strange doctrines; from dotting about questions, and strifes of words; from heresies, schisms, and offences, public and private, Good Lord deliver us." We frankly confess that we think this a highly objectionable modification. The passage in which the Apostle Paul introduces the expression "dotting about questions" &c. is one of authoritative direction to Timothy (1, vi. 4.) in which he feels painfully compelled to speak the language of rebuke with reference to those who create "envy, perverse disputings" &c. and to whom Timothy, as Bishop, is instructed to apply the discipline of the Church. To introduce the same terms in the prayers which we address to God as miserable sinners, ourselves, is not, we feel persuaded, in accordance with the Apostle's mind, and would be much more calculated to foster the very spirit of pride, and the evil practice of railing for which the Apostle censures those to whom he applies those terms. We really think the Author would have done better not to be more zealous for the Church than the Church herself is; the prayer in the authorized Litany, against "false doctrine, heresy, and schism," is dignified and solemn; we cannot say the same for Dr. Wainwright's enlargement; and it fills us with some wonder that he did not perceive how his very prayer against "innovation in holy things" is itself a very questionable innovation.

THE DEVOUT COMMUNICANT; by the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, now the Rector of Watton, Herts.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of this devotional work, from the pen of an Author whose name speaks the character of the book. It is only required of us to add that it is republished by Messrs. Stanford and Swords, Broadway, New York, in a very attractive and convenient form.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

STATEMENT of Payments made to the Treasurer at Quebec, on account of the Incorporated Church Society, in the month of August 1845:

Table with columns for donor names and amounts. Includes entries for F. P. Colley, Sir J. Stuart, W. Chapman, A. Campbell, M. Sheppard, Lord Bishop of Montreal, Mrs. Brooke, Miss C. Mountain, Miss S. Simcoe, Rev. J. C. Robertson, J. G. Mountain, A. W. Mountain, Mrs. Mills, Miss Mills, Miss Gronow, Rev. J. Barrow, A friend, W. C. Walters, Capt. B. G. Layard, Mrs. Haigh, E. M. Evans, T. H. Greene, R. C. Askew, Mrs. G. Hodgson, Mrs. Blackett, and a collection at Cape Cove.

20th—Collection at Cape Cove, Gaspé, per Rev. R. Short 1 5 0
22d—Addl. Collections in England, 1844, per A. Mountain, Esq., Sterling £67 1 0 82 6 6
25th—J. G. Heath, Esq.; Annual Subscription to 1st July, 1845. 1 5 0
26th—G. H. Parke, Esq., Donation £5, 2 yrs. Annl. Subn. to ditto. 7 10 0
30th—Thos. Curry, Esq., Annual Subscription to 1st July, 1845. 2 10 0

£173 2 8
T. TRIGGE, Treasr. C. Socy.
Quebec, 1st Sept. 1845.

St. Peter's Chapel, St. Roch's.—It is proposed to rebuild this place of worship with enlargement; tenders of contract will be received by Messrs. Hucker and Slaveley, till next Monday.

Presentation of Plate to the Rev. W. Thompson, of Christville, by the Congregation of St. Thomas' Church, Montreal.

The ministerial services of the Reverend Gentleman being early in the spring of the present year about to be transferred from this city to the Village of Christville, the members of his late Congregation resolved upon offering him a Testimonial of their regard, and have evinced their estimation of the services he rendered them during the three years of his incumbency by presenting to their late Pastor a beautifully chased silver breakfast and tea service, imported from England for them, through the Messrs. Savage & Co.

The Deputation from the congregation waited upon Mr. Thompson at the Parsonage-House, Christville, on Tuesday last, headed

ing been favoured with copies of the Address and Reply, we have much satisfaction in recording the interesting occurrence.

The inscriptions are engraved within shields, harmonising with the family arms of the Rev. Gentleman, which appear in a corresponding place upon the articles, and the whole has been executed to the entire satisfaction of the presentors.

ADDRESS.

To the Rev. Wm. Thompson.

REVEREND SIR,—Circumstances which at the time of their occurrence produced among us the deepest concern, but which we cannot doubt will in the wisdom of the great Disposer of events be overruled for good, having induced your relinquishment of the pastoral charge over us, we, the members of St. Thomas' Church, Montreal, having enjoyed the privilege of attending your ministrations, and witnessing in you the deportment and practice of a minister of our Holy Church zealously and efficiently labouring in your sacred calling, resolved upon testifying on your departure from among us, our respect for you personally and our estimation of your services as a faithful Christian Pastor. Your fervent and eloquent appeals from the pulpit, together with your clear and effective scriptural expositions, added to your truthful and earnest exhortations, commended you to us as an able Preacher of the Gospel, and harmonized well with the edifying conversations with which in your accustomed visitings among your flock you seasoned your intercourse with us.

The testimonial we now offer to your acceptance, we present as a token of our respect and regard, and although the act be one grateful to our feelings, it still but imperfectly conveys our sentiments of heartfelt esteem.

You are now removed to another, and we would trust, an extended sphere of usefulness; in which we pray that He who alone can bestow it will grant to your efforts in His cause abundant success, and that in the dispensations of His providence He may in health prolong your days, and enable you to the end of them, as a messenger of His mercy, to preach faithfully the religion of our Saviour.

REPLY.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—My position this day, although truly enviable, is one of some difficulty.—While I would with unfeigned gratitude express my thankfulness to the members of St. Thomas' Church for their kind feelings towards me personally, and the high estimation in which they are pleased to consider my ministry among them; yet, I am bound by every Christian principle to shrink from the slightest appearance of taking credit to myself. Bishop Beveridge justly observes—"Whether the minister be worthy or unworthy, it is still by the grace of Christ that the ordinances are made effectual." You will forgive me, my dear friends, if in estimating your kindness towards me I would trace it to the fountain-head—to our adorable Redeemer Jehovah Jesus.—From Him I obtain all the good we receive. It was His presence within the sacred walls of His sanctuary that gave you a veneration for the word of His, and a good-will towards His messenger that proclaimed it. From Him has sprung that childlike faith which was ever ready to throw the mantle of charity over the many imperfections of the speaker. His gospel, though wielded by weak instruments, is powerful through God to beat down every obstacle and vanquish every difficulty.

May I never look at this chaste and beautiful testimonial now presented to me without adopting the words of David as the language of my heart—"Not unto me O Lord, not unto me; but unto thy name be all the praise." And then in recollecting you, my dear friends, who for three years have been interwoven with my happiest thoughts, who have never given me one moment's pain, may I prove the sincerity of my gratitude by lifting up my heart in fervent prayer to the Great Head of the Church, that he may bless you individually; that you may all be members of his mystical body by faith in his atoning blood and justifying righteousness; and when your warfare is ended, that death may be swallowed up of life, and you may wear the promised crown of glory for ever.

I cannot conclude this hasty reply to your address without referring to the very handsome manner it has been presented. Most gladly would I have waited on you at Montreal, but you would not permit it. That nothing might be wanting to enhance the pleasure you were about to confer on me, you have brought it (I fear at much inconvenience to yourselves) to my residence. Such disinterested kindness brings with it its own reward. No words of mine can express my thankfulness.—I shall ever consider this day as one of the happiest of my life, and I trust, with God's blessing, it may be the means of urging me to increasing efforts to spread the savour of His dear name.—Courier.

KINGSTON.—ST. JAMES' CHURCH, STURTSVILLE.—We learn from the News, that on Sunday the 24th ult., the building erected for the worship of God in that part of Kingston often designated Lot XXIV, was opened by divine service, performed by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, the Minister of the Church, assisted by the Rev. W. Dawes; the Rev. W. H. Herchmer delivering a sermon on Gen. xxviii. 16. The Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston was present, and the building was filled to overflowing. It was so recently as on the 28th September last that the foundation-stone was laid by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese (see Berean 10th October), and it is highly creditable to the parties concerned in the undertaking that it has been brought to its successful completion in so short a time. It is stated that the cost is £800 and upwards, of which about £260 remain to be provided for; and the consecration of the building cannot take place until the debt is paid off and the ground enclosed. The further aid of a liberal public is therefore urgently required. Two-thirds of the sittings are free.

It speaks well for the spirit of liberality towards supply of Church-accommodation at Kingston, that the same paper from which we collect the above particulars contains an advertisement for tenders to build another place of

His Excellency the Governor General has contributed £10 in aid of the enlargement of St. George's Church, St. Catherine's; also £10 towards the completion of the church now in progress of erection at Bond Head, in the Newcastle District, and £10, similar aid towards finishing the church in the village of Colborne, C. W.

The Rev. T. B. Read begs leave to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums, in aid of the Church now in the course of erection at Vienna:

£5 10s. collected last spring in London, C. W., by the kindness of Samuel Read, Esq.
£12 15s. collected in Toronto by the Rev. T. B. Read, and £2 from a lady in Toronto, through the Rev. H. J. Grasett.
N. B.—The names of the subscribers should have been annexed had it not been for the expressed wish of many of them to the contrary.—Church.

To the Editor of the Berean.

MY DEAR SIR,
In perusing the last number of the Berean, my eye rested upon an article headed "Creditable to Sherbrooke;" and having passed many years of my boyhood in the vicinity of that Town, I anxiously looked for the source whence sprang its eminence. The article referred to the Zoological Exhibition which took place there on the 13th ultimo. The creditable feature appears to be the order and decorum which was observed upon an occasion which brought together a crowd of three thousand persons. I read the paragraph, Sir, with mingled sensations of pleasure and of pain. The town of Sherbrooke had been rendered dear to me by many recollections, and I rejoiced to see such a due proportion of praise allotted to her; but my soul was grieved when contrasting that meeting with some in the Mission in which I reside. It was but a stilling of the ocean to increase the ruffling of its waves.

It is perhaps not generally known, that public Races are annually held upon the high road leading from the settlement of Valcartier to Quebec. In order to banish an evil from amongst us which is not only attended with dangerous results, but also with most fearful influence, allow me to bring the subject before the eye of the Public, with the hope that either a sense of shame and disgrace may cause its present cessation, or that the narrative of a few facts may excite a general desire to amend the laws of our country in this respect.

The first point to which I beg to draw the attention of your readers is the preparation for the race-day. It is an appalling fact, Sir, that the Sabbath is the day set apart for this purpose:—yes—hard by the Temple of the living God, where the true worshippers of Jehovah assemble, and at the hour of prayer, horses are run for the purpose of forming matches for the race-day.

The second point to which I would allude, is the excesses with which my expostulations were met—they come under two heads in these words: "I can see no harm accruing from the mere running of two horses upon a course for the trial of their speed"—and: "It is favourable to the agricultural interest and the breed of horses."

The first remark has but a feeble foundation to rest upon; were the evil to terminate with the contention of the animals, we could easily exchange our censure for pity, and transfer it from the rider to the bleeding sides and reeking flanks of the panting steeds. But here we have arrived only at the middle of the sport. Betting has been carried on and is still engaged in—drunkenness and cursing are now commencing—and the revellings are even now feeding the appetites of the bystanders, and their termination is witnessed only by the rising of the next day's sun. These are some of the fruits of horse-racing, and surely they are sufficient to excite our exclamations against them.

With reference to the second remark, as connected with Valcartier, it is perfectly ludicrous. I am very well persuaded, that the agricultural interest of that place would be many degrees further advanced by devoting the race-day to industry instead of idleness, and reserving the squandered dram-price for the cold winter's blast. It is mere chance which would bring a horse of any powers as a racer to such a course, nor do I imagine that one of the settlers of Valcartier would feel it his interest to breed horses for the course alone.—Indeed if a horse of any eminence as a racer appears in Canada, he is usually imported from the mother-country, and I very much doubt whether a single farmer in the Province can be produced who has given his attention to the breed of race horses.

There is a third consideration which is worthy of notice, viz: the evil resulting from races after the cessation of the "sport."

Upon the race-day, all persons proceeding on their journey are obliged to pull up to the side of the road, for self-preservation; and should a stranger be the unfortunate traveller, he unconsciously rushes into danger. During the races last year, a horse was killed by running the shaft of a cart into his breast, to the imminent peril of the persons riding in the vehicle. Nor is this the only case on record. I remember some years since, seeing an accident improperly so termed of the same nature: a traveller, after an absence of six months from his family, had reached within a mile of his home, when one of a pair of horses, which were racing upon the high road, leaped into his wagon, running a shaft into its breast and so wounding the individual as to cause him to be carried to his anxiously expectant family upon a litter. This year, Sir, which should have been kept sacred in memory of the mournful death of a parent, witnessed the son tear from the hands of his widowed mother her favourite colt, for a trial of his speed. Moreover, Sir, when I tell you that every man, woman, and child whom I met returning from the races was more or less under the influence of intoxication, you will scarcely be surprised to learn that quarrelling and cursing formed a considerable share of the day's occupation. But, Sir, all does not end here. The distant races become the anticipation of days, and weeks, and months, which carry with them in their course their accompanying evils—emulation and strife, succeed each other—horses are tried from day to day, and the homeward road from market is

generally the scene of action. Who knows, Sir, whether he may not be the next victim to such wanton sport?

Surely these are evils, sufficient to enlist every member of a Christian family into opposition to public races. It is but due indeed to a great portion of the settlers, for me to say that they are strongly set against such a disgraceful proceeding; but, alas, our power is confined to the annual expenses of a law suit. The magistracy, it appears, has no power. Grateful should we be to see the rights which are due to us preserved. We are neither in peaceful quietude upon the sabbath, nor in security upon the high way. May we then ask the sympathy of every fellow-Christian. Our feelings shall teach us how to act, and while the peace of the sabbath and the safety of our persons are at stake, let us cry mightily against the cause.

I am, my dear Sir, very sincerely yours

A PRESBYTER.

We have certainly been equally surprised and grieved by the above communication, and we heartily sympathize with our brother under the discouragement with which he meets in his pastoral labours, by the demoralizing effect of such scenes as he describes. It is quite possible that individuals may believe races, taken by themselves, to confer some benefit upon the country by improvement of the breed of horses; but is any one at liberty now to pronounce upon the allowableness of races, without taking into the account all the well-known accompanying circumstances? We think him to take a very inadequate estimate of his responsibilities who throws his example and influence into the scale for races as they are, persuading himself that he is not accountable for any of the outrages usually attending them, though they be, as we may admit, entirely contrary to his will. The utmost conceivable good to arise from the sport, as an encouragement to the breed of horses, bears no comparison to the evil which experience shows to spring from it in the food furnished to a propensity for gambling, indulgence of drunkenness, excitement of passions with consequent quarrelling and fighting, and the positive loss, to the community, of so much time and earnings given to dissipation. We remember a print on which a ragged little boy is seen with the broom at the crossing of a street, begging some little reward from passers-by: he is asked what he is here for, and the answer is: "Because father is driving mother to the races." We look upon that representation as no caricature; it is to us a melancholy picture of real life, at home. When winter comes on, some of the frequenters of the Valcartier races will probably have to look for temporal relief to those whose rigid abstinence from such sport has enabled them to lay by in store, and has left them comfortably provided against the day of want.

The most startling feature in the account is, that the high-road is made the race-course at Valcartier, and our Correspondent says there is no law to prevent it. We certainly should have thought it was not only within every magistrate's power, but at once his duty, to forbid such a dangerous practice on the road. Racing there seems clearly an infringement upon the rights of every quiet traveller, to have an unobstructed, safe passage along the public highway. If really the existing law should not reach the case, it is high time it were amended.

We think it quite likely that the racing of Steamboats has contributed towards increasing the rapidity of travelling, by the trial it has afforded of the extent to which speed may be carried with safety, and the part of the machinery where the danger exists, and where improvement is most urgently required; but we all denounce the racing of steamboats after all, and we view with abhorrence the man who, by over-venturing, has caused the loss of lives confidingly put in his charge as the commander of a boat. The risk in this case is of men's lives and limbs; in the case of horse-races, the danger affects a nobler part: the morals and good order of society. The termination of the last Montreal races shows the two risks combined. A brutal attack from a disorderly multitude, to whom the races were an occasion of excitement and an opportunity for outrage, ended nearly in the destruction of life. We perceive that in the United States, a commencement has been made with presenting public races as a nuisance, and a judge on the bench has very favourably received the presentment. There is no disrespect in this, towards those individuals of character and benevolence who have not hitherto seen their personal responsibility so as to induce them to desist from encouraging races; it only expresses the strong conviction of the presentors (men, we may presume, who have a stake in the country) that the evil propensities of the congregated mass cannot be controlled by the benevolent intentions of the few, and that the public safety requires of the few the abandonment of a sport which they cannot enjoy without risk to the most sacred interests of society around them.

[EDITOR.]

ST. ANN'S CHAPEL, GRIFFIN TOWN, MONTREAL.—The Building Committee have given notice that the works are nearly complete, and that it is proposed to open the Chapel for Divine Service, on Sunday next.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED:—From Rev. C. Morris, No. 53 to 104; J. W. Leacycraft, Esq., No. 52 to 104.

Political and Local Intelligence.

The brig Margaret arrived yesterday from Waterford, in the short passage of 23 days. The news which she brings being four days later, is of no political importance.

P. S.—The "Sydenham" steamer from Montreal, came in this morning about 7 o'clock. At the time of her departure from Montreal, the English mail of the 19th ult. had not arrived, nor were there any accounts of it.

The Albany Argus, the official paper of the State, contains a proclamation from the Governor of the State of New-York, declaring the County of Delaware to be "in a state of insurrection."

We regret to see, by the notice of a meeting which was held at North Augusta, Johnston District, on the 13th ult. that something of this spirit is extending to Canada.

"1. Resolved—That we, the occupiers of Clergy Reserves in the Township of Augusta, assembled in public meeting called for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the Government demand for "Back Rent" and Interest, on Clergy Lands, are determined, unanimously, never to submit to the payment of such an unreasonable demand."

"2. Resolved—That we earnestly recommend the occupiers of Clergy Reserves throughout the Province of Canada to resist, by all constitutional means, the payment of 'Back Rents,' and interest on such Lands, and we hereby offer them our cordial support, and co-operation in the struggle."

The demands made by the Government are as follows:

The lands are offered for sale to the present occupants upon these terms, viz:—those who have squatted on the land, and improved it without authority for five years or more prior to the 1st January, 1841, are required to pay interest on the purchase money at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 1st Jan. 1836 to the date of the purchase: and lessees who become purchasers, are required to pay the same rate of interest from the date of the expiry of their lease.

These demands do not seem so "unreasonable" as to justify the above strong resolutions: and while we would not for a moment deny to the occupants of the Clergy Reserves the liberty of using "all constitutional means" to defend their rights, we must remind them that the proprietors of those lands have rights prior to those of the occupants; and we will express the hope that the bad example set in the neighbouring republic (well styled by our contemporary of the Gazette, "republican in another shape") may not induce the inhabitants of this Province to uphold for a single moment any resistance to the constituted authorities.

ANCASTER, C. W.—We regret to learn, from the Hamilton Gazette, that a most destructive fire broke out in the village of Ancaster, on Saturday last, which destroyed Rousseau's and Tidey's Hotels, the Post office, and a great part of the village.—Kingston News.

MONTREAL.—The office of City Surveyor has become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Ostell. Applications to be addressed to the City Clerk of Montreal will be received to the 8th instant. The salary is £300. per annum, and the incumbent must possess a perfect knowledge of the English and French languages, and devote his whole time to the duties of the office.

His Excellency the Governor General has made a donation of £10 to the Union Fire and Hose Companies of Montreal.

A heavy thunder storm passed over that city and the neighbourhood on Saturday morning between one and two o'clock. A barn belonging to Mr. Craik, of Côte St. Luc, about three miles from town, was set on fire by the lightning and burnt to the ground.

On Sunday last a great crowd of persons were assembled on the wharf, for the purpose of hearing a sermon from Mr. Burns, who sometimes preaches from a vessel, and a serious riot was nearly taking place, as some of the persons were in favour of allowing the preaching, while many others, chiefly Irish R. Catholics, were opposed to it.

The Mayor fortunately had taken the precaution to have a strong body of police on the spot: these, with a party of soldiers who were sent for, prevented the riot and caused the dispersion of the crowd.

Several riotous persons were arrested and gave bail for their appearance at the Quarter Sessions.

We learn that an application will be made to Parliament, at its next Session, for authority to construct a Railway from Montreal to Lachine.

It is somewhat a matter of surprise that a Railroad to Lachine should not have been made years ago. The immense traffic between this and the upper country, which such a road would be used to assist, and the great number of passengers who daily pass up and down, fully warrant the assertion that the stock would yield a large dividend upon its original cost.—Herald.

MUNICIPAL.—A special meeting of the City Council was held on Friday last. The motion of Mr. Scott, to take measures for establishing water and gas works in the city of Quebec,

was rejected upon a division, by a vote of 7 to 3, and the following amendment was passed: "Resolved that the actual state of the finances of the City, does not permit the effecting of the proposed amelioration."

Mr. McLeod gave notice of moving at the next meeting, That no smoking of tobacco in the open air, be permitted in future within the limits of the city.

Mr. Simpson moved, seconded by Mr. McLeod, and it was

Resolved,—That His Honour the Mayor be authorized to negotiate, on the best possible terms, a loan not exceeding, together with the £3,000 already voted by the Council, the sum necessary to cover the indemnities to be paid for the ground required for the widening and prolongation of St. Joseph, Craig and St. John Streets, in this city, as ordered by the by-laws of the 20th and 27th June and 22nd August last; and that His Honour the Mayor be also authorized to pay the said indemnities when the amount of each shall have been established.

Mr. Laurin gave notice of moving at the next meeting,

That a certain by-law passed the 8th July last, intitled, "A by-law to provide for the construction of dwellings in such a way as to diminish the danger of fire," be rescinded.

The Council adjourned.—Mercury.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND.—The following sums have been received by the Treasurer since the last statement:

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name and Amount. Includes Manchester, England (£7,400 0 0), Wilson, Gibb & Co., London (6 3 4), New York, U. S. (289 18 0), Inverness, C. E. (1 7 6), St. Raphael, Glengary (37 0 0).

At the regular weekly meeting held on Monday, the Treasurer submitted his statement. The gross receipts were £49,209 9 1. Payments 15,622 5 0.

Balance on hand £33,677 4 1. He also stated that he had received instructions from Allan Gilmour, Esq. of Glasgow, to draw for an additional sum of £500 sterling.

The Hon. J. Neilson reported that a temporary wooden building, capable of holding 16 families, had been put up for £250: the expense of lodging each family for a year will be about £2 10s. The sum of £2,500 was placed at the disposal of the building committee for the erection of such other temporary wooden buildings as may be found necessary, upon the same plan and at the same expense as the present.

An Abstract of the losses sustained at the two fires was presented:

Table with 3 columns: St. Roch, St. John, Total. Buildings destroyed, 851 749 1,603. Persons without shelter, 6,816 5,520 12,336. Victims of the fires, 21 4 25. Total losses, £421,769 £232,979 £654,748. Total Insurance on the above, £86,991.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal has received, through the hands of the Rev. W. J. D. Waddilove, of Beaver Grange, Hexham, Northumberland, the sum of £10 sterling, towards the Relief Fund, of which the items are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name and Amount. Includes Rev. W. J. D. Waddilove (£2 10 0), Mrs. Waddilove (2 0 0), F. W. Waddilove, Esq., 1st Royals (2 10 0), Lady Middleton, of Brantford Hall, Ipswich (2 0 0), Miss Broke, of Broke Hall, do. (1 0 0). Total £10 0 0.

CANADA INSURANCE COMPANY.—The President and Directors having made an offer, to the claimants upon its funds, of ten shillings in the pound on their respective claims, a meeting was held on the 7th of August last, and a Committee appointed by the creditors to consider the expediency of accepting the offer and to report thereon;—their report, drawn up by E. L. Montizambert, Esq., was submitted to a meeting held last Thursday. In the opinion of the Committee, there is no call, in the state of the Company's affairs and in the list of stockholders, for so great a sacrifice on the part of the creditors as that involved by the offer made by the Directors. The liabilities of the Company are £86,714 13s. 10d., and their assets amount to £92,240. Installments have been called in from the stockholders, of which if two-thirds only should be paid, the Company will be enabled to pay fifteen shillings in the pound. The Committee entertain no doubt of the solvency of the stockholders to at least that extent.

There are, however, outstanding policies which must delay the settlement of affairs until they either expire or are cancelled. The necessity of endeavouring to induce the holders of such policies to cancel them without further delay, is urged, together with the considerations which may be expected to determine these holders at once to do so, and thereby to enable their fellow-citizens to receive that indemnity for their losses which the state of the Company's affairs will yield. It is, finally, recommended to abstain from taking legal proceedings against the Company, the expenses of which would diminish the funds to which the creditors have to look for their indemnity, while they could by no possibility confer any advantage to the party proceeding.

CASUALTY.—On Friday evening Mr. McGillivray, of Beauport, was returning from town with his wife and child from the christening of the latter, when the cart in which they were riding was overturned by collision with another vehicle. The three were thrown to the ground violently and, unfortunately, the infant was killed on the spot.

The Committee of the "Quebec Charitable Fire Wood Society" acknowledge two batteau loads of fire-wood from Michael Stevenson, Esq.

QUEBEC GAOL CALENDAR, 1ST SEPT. 1845.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Number. Includes Number of Prisoners under sentence by the Courts (20), Do. under the Police Ordinance (57-77), Do. Seamen under the Provincial Act (16), Do. Do. under the Imperial Act (29), Untried Prisoners (20), Debtors (6).

(34 of the above are females.) Total 138.

EASTERN AFRICA.—THE SULTAN OF MUSCAT.

Jan. 9, 1844.—Captain Hamerton, the British Consul, had the kindness to introduce me to his Highness the Imam Saïd, Sultan of Muscat. I was anxious to see the man of whom I had heard so many reports. Captain Hamerton took me in his boat to the palace of his Highness. It is more than a mile from the British Residency and the town, where he has another palace, which he visits twice a week. Both palaces are worthy of a prince; but the shape struck me much, and reminded me of a fabric-house in Germany and Switzerland.

When we arrived at the entrance into the palace, his Royal Highness, attended by one of his sons, came forth to meet us. With a condescension and civility which I had never witnessed in a native prince, he conducted us to his audience-room, which is pretty large. The floor was paved with marble; chairs of American manufacture were placed along the walls, and a chandelier hung in the middle of the room: it all presented a simple but princely appearance. His Highness wore the dress of an Arab chief, and was always attended by his son. He bade us sit down on chairs by his side. He is a man of good figure, engaging features, and very friendly manners: he is affable and condescending to the utmost, but never loses sight of his dignity. I told him in Arabic, which he speaks beautifully, that I had been in Abyssinia, and was engaged in instructing people. He expressed his pleasure at my talking with him in Arabic, and asked some questions about the Gallas. I did not think it judicious to speak with him more respecting my object at this first interview. On leaving him he followed us as far as the gate of the palace. On the whole I was pleased with him, and do not think that he will object to my going to the Gallas, although some Europeans here think that he would be averse to Missionsaries on the coast. I do not give way to these apprehensions; but place myself and the object which brought me hither in the hands of God, who rules the hearts of princes like water-brooks.

Feb. 2.—I paid my respects to his Highness, and was accompanied by Mrs. Krapp. This took place in his palace in town. He met us at the door, and conducted us to his audience-room. Then he requested Mrs. Krapp to see his family which I was not allowed. He conveyed her to a large room up-stairs, which, she says, was splendidly furnished with European articles. His daughters were richly dressed, according to the Arabian fashion, and behaved very respectfully in the presence of their father. When he stood they stood, and when he sat down they sat down. They were masked from the forehead to the mouth.

He tenderly soothed two little sons, whom he placed at his side, and who spoke very confidently with their illustrious father. Mrs. Krapp states that his Highness displayed much of the cordial feelings which unite the members of a family. At last she was regaled with a dinner of numerous good dishes, which she had not expected in this remote quarter of the world. The room was furnished with large mirrors, couches, and chairs of all kinds; and the tables covered with various articles of luxury of European extraction. When we left him, he presented Mrs. Krapp with a Persian shawl, and accompanied us again to the gate.—The Rev. Dr. Krapp's Journal.

MARSHAL BUGEAUD, upon the situation of the French possessions in North Africa.—An entertainment was given to this warrior, last November, at Marseilles, on which occasion he thus spoke of Algeria:

The conquest of Algeria by the French arms is now terminated. Peace reigns everywhere from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Morocco, the entire population having made its submission, save only a few Kabyles, in the provinces of Bugia and Gigelli. On all points the most complete security prevails. Immense progress has of late been made; the revenues of the colony, which in 1810 produced only 4,000,000f., now amount to 22,000,000f., which will lessen by so much the burdens of the mother country. The European population has risen in the same interval from 25,000 to 75,000 souls.

It is necessary that you be well acquainted with the importance of the market of which Marseilles is the principal entrepôt. You have no right to suspect the sincerity of my language, for at first I was no partisan of the colony. I then thought that the efforts and the sacrifices it required might weaken our position in Europe. It was supposed, not long since, that the territory accessible to our relations only comprised the Tell—that is, a space of forty-five leagues into the interior. Undeceive yourselves: we have now acquired the certainty that the Arab population extends to a distance of 200 leagues by 250, or over a superficies as large as that of France. That population amounts to 5,000,000—perhaps 6,000,000—of inhabitants. Behold the field now open before you, and which already produces 20,000,000f. to the Treasury. Our colony will one day rise to a state of high prosperity. At my age, I may not hope to live to see it, but whilst I have any strength left—whilst a drop of blood shall flow in my veins, I shall devote it to the service of my country. Peace now exists everywhere. The whole country has submitted. Our enemy, driven from our territory, has sought refuge in Morocco; and I have just been credibly informed that he (Abd-el-Kader) has dismissed the few soldiers who still followed him, and that he has removed into the interior of that empire. Such is the situation of our Algerian possessions."

It will be remembered that it was under the Marshal's orders that Colonel Pellissier set fire to the caverns lately, to destroy the Arabs who had taken refuge within. Who would have supposed that eight months after the delivery of this boast that "the whole country had submitted," the Marshal would have recourse to the novel warfare by suffocation against its submissive population! Five or six millions of inhabitants—perhaps the Marshal thought France might afford to have a few hundreds of them smoked to death as "a service from him to his country, whilst blood flows in his veins."

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Montreal, 30th August, 1845. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz: Joseph André Taschereau, Esquire, to be Solicitor General in and for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada. Joseph André Taschereau, Esquire, to be a Queen's Counsel in and for the aforesaid part of the Province of Canada. The same Gazette contains a Proclamation proroguing the Legislature to the 14th October.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED. N. B.—It will be observed that the shipping report below only gives the names of vessels arriving with cargo.

Aug. 27th. Bark Joanna, Drysdale, Altha, Moore, Grainger & Co. coals, &c. — James Campbell, Millar, Glasgow, W. K. Baird, general. Brig New York Packet, Stewart, St. John, Newfld., J. W. Lenycaft, molasses. — Marten, Dunn, Esquimaux Bay, J. Mc. Kenzie, salmon.

23th. Bark Columbus, Matheson, London, G. B. Symes, general. Schrs. St. Ignace, Bernier, Gaspé, Fraser & Noad, fish and oil. Ship Caledonia, Greenhorn, Glasgow, G. B. Symes, general.

29th. Bark Hampton, Graham, Glasgow, A. Gilmour & Co. coals. — Vindicator, Robison, Liverpool Gillespie & Co. general. — Ross, Wolf, Hull, Levey & Co. coals. Ship Bellona, Auld, Liverpool, Shaw & Torrance, general. — Washington, Wilkie, Liverpool, Baird & Co. salt.

2d. Bark Madias, Bagley, Liverpool, Gillespie & Co. general. 3rd. Brig Margaret, Poo, Waterford, Froste & Co. general. — Victory, Compton, Donegal, Gilmour & Co. coals. Ship Aberdeen, McGrath, Liverpool, Froste & Co. general.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

The bark James Campbell, Millar, from Glasgow, and Crsloe, from Londonderry, have both made the passage to Quebec, in 25 days. The bark Lady Faversham, Peck, from Green Island, for London, out 10 days, was spoken on the 15th inst., off St. Paul's, by the New York Packet, Stewart, at this port.

The steamer St. Ours, which was sunk some time since, in a collision with the steamer Canada, in Lake St. Peter, (off Nicolet), has been floated off and towed down here on Saturday morning last, and hauled up in the Cul-de-Sac.

Spoken—Brig Adolphus, Seaman, hence on the 8th July, on the 1st Aug. in lat. 58, 28, N. long. 22, W. On the 17th, the bark Jennie Deans, from Montreal, 25th July, in lat. 46, 50, N. long. 47, 30, W. by the bark Ross, Wolf, arrived here.

The ship Washington, spoke on the 21st ult. off St. Peters, the ship Lord Ashburton, Brown, hence on the 7th ult. on the 25th ult. off the Magdalen river, the ship Margaret.

The brig Indemnity, Graves, from Port Rush, to Quebec, went ashore on the Magdalen Islands, on the 25th July, in a fog. One man named James Brown, was drowned. Large Cargo.—The splendid new ship Malabar, 970 tons, old measurement, built by Mr. John Jeffrey the past winter, cleared at the Custom House, on Saturday last, 30th instant, and from the following, we believe her's to be the largest cargo that has ever been shipped from this port, being over 1700 Loads.

979 pieces White Pine, measuring 69,981 feet. 5 " Red Pine " 199 " 4 " Ash " 287 " 13 " Elm " 596 " 115 " Oak " 6,339 " 9 " Bird Eye Maple " 50 " 670 Standard Deals. 2063 Standard Staves. 14400 W. O. W. India Staves.

PASSENGERS. In the James Campbell, from Glasgow—Mr. McFarlane, lady, daughter and two servants, Miss Lawden, Mr. W. Nichol, and Mr. G. Nichol. In the New York Packet, from St. John, Newfoundland—The Hon. John Dunscomb, lady, and 2 servants, Mr. Camman and E. H. Harvey, Esq.

MARRIED.

At Trinity Church, Montreal, on the 28th ult. by the Revd. Mark Willoughby, John Rowan Spang, Esq., to Anne, eldest daughter of James Kerr, Esq., of the Royal Engineer Department, and niece to the late Colonel P. Kerr, U. S. A. At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, on the 23d January last, C. Langford, Esq., of the Civil Service, Bombay, to Cecilia Elizabeth, second daughter of Major Longmore, late R. S. Corps, and niece of Edmund Longmore, Esq., of Woodlands, Kingsey, C. E.

DIED.

At Woodlands, at the residence of his mother, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. James Atkinson, aged 25 years, son of the late James Atkinson, Esq., formerly M. P. for the County of Fontenac. At the Rectory, Woodstock, on the 19th ult. Grace Elizabeth Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Bettridge, B. D., Rector of Woodstock.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 2d Sept., 1845.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, s. d., s. d., s. d. Includes Beef, per lb. (0 2 a 0 5), Mutton, per lb. (0 3 a 0 0), Ditto, per quarter (0 0 a 0 0), Lamb, per quarter (1 6 a 0 0), Veal, per lb. (0 3 a 0 6), Do., per quarter (1 6 a 0 5), Pork, per lb. (0 5 a 0 6), Eggs, per dozen (0 0 a 0 9), Potatoes, per bushel (1 6 a 2 0), Maple Sugar, per lb. (0 3 a 0 4), Oats per bushel (1 8 a 2 0), Hay per hundred bundles (25 0 a 35 0), Straw ditto (17 0 a 20 0), Fire-wood, per cord (10 0 a 12 6), Cheese per lb. (0 4 a 0 5), Butter, fresh, per lb. (0 10 a 0 0), Dilt, salt, in timots, per lb. (0 5 a 0 7), Pot Ashes per cwt. (22s. 0d. a 22s. 3d.), Pearl do. do. (23s. 0d.).

Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles.

For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THIS Company, which established its Agency in Canada in 1804, continues to assure against fire.

Office, Gillespie's Wharf, open from 10, A. M. to 4 P. M.

GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co. Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Ct., and is now prepared to take risks against Fire.—This office has now an Agency in Montreal, which has been in operation for the last 20 years, has been always prompt and liberal in settlement of losses. Such being its character, the undersigned looks for a portion of the public confidence and patronage.

DANIEL MCGIE, Hunt's Wharf. Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

TEACHER WANTED.

AN Assistant for a respectable Boys' School; he should be fully master of the English branches and well acquainted either with French or with the Junior Classics. Enquire at the Publisher's. Quebec, 8th May, 1845.

JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

BEST Window Glass, in Boxes and Half-Boxes, a great variety of sizes from 6 1/2 x 7 1/2 assorted, to 36 x 40 in. C. & W. WURTELE. Quebec, 14th July, 1845.

ÆOLOPHON FOR SALE.

A BARREL ÆOLOPHON by METZ, London, playing eight tunes of different Metres and two chants for singing the Gloria Patri. A finger-board has been also constructed by which the number of tunes can be greatly increased.

It is offered for sale in order to replace it by an instrument of greater compass. For particulars apply to the Rev. R. Knight, Frampton, or at the office of this paper. Quebec, 9th July, 1845.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

TO THE PRINTERS AND PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, &c. &c.

The Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the Patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry.

Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent.

The services of an experienced practical man, from New York, have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers, in this City are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type cast in this Foundry.

A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him their support.

Old Type taken in Exchange at 6d. per Pound.

Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. in advance.

CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE. June 12th, 1845.

RECEIVING per 'Vesper,' 'Douglas,' 'Carthaginian,' and 'Emmanuel,'

AND FOR SALE, Patent proved Chain Cables, Coil Chain and Anchors, Pit Saws, Mill Saws, Files, &c. Shoe Thread and Seine Twines.

—ALSO—

Bouble Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil in Pipes, Hhds. Qr. Casks & Octaves, Gunpowder, Blasting F. FF, FFF, &c. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul's Street. Quebec, June 26, 1845.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS-WARE, &c.

RECEIVING per 'Auckland' & 'Airona,' a general assortment of the above, and expected by other vessels, a further supply, selected by the subscriber during his visit to England, the last winter.

THOMAS BICKELL, Agent for Grimston's Eye Snuff, St. John Street, Quebec. Quebec, 12th June, 1845.

Youth's Corner.

TRUSTING FAITH.

A beloved minister of the Gospel was one day speaking of that active, living faith, which should at all times cheer the heart of the sincere follower of Jesus, and related to me a beautiful illustration, that had just occurred in his own family.

He had gone into a cellar which in winter was quite dark, and entered by a trap-door. A little daughter only three years old, was trying to find him, and came to the trap-door, but on looking down, all was dark, dark—and she called, "are you down cellar, papa?"

"Yes, would you like to come, Mary?" "It is dark. I can't come, papa." "Well, my daughter, I am right below you, and I can see you, though you cannot see me, and if you will drop yourself, I will catch you."

"Oh! I should fall, I can't see you, papa." "I know it," he answered, "but I am really here, and you shall not fall, or hurt yourself. If you will jump, I will catch you safely."

Little Mary strained her eyes to the utmost, but she could catch no glimpse of her father. She hesitated, then advanced a little farther, then, summoning all her resolution, she threw herself forward, and was received safely in her father's arms.

A few days after, she again discovered the cellar door open, and supposing her father there, she called, "Shall I come again, papa?"

"Yes, my dear, in a minute," he replied, and had just time to reach his arms towards her, when in her childish glee, she fell shouting into his arms, and clasping his neck, said, "I knew, dear papa, I should not fall."

And now, my dear readers, the Lord Jesus is calling you to come to himself. Many of you, I trust, have already obeyed his call, and chosen him as your portion, but he is still saying, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not," and "they that seek me early shall find me."

Though like little Mary, you cannot see him visibly present, yet he assures you he is willing and waiting to receive you, and you have only to drop yourselves into the arms of his sovereign mercy, and he will as surely receive you now, as when, while on earth, he "took little children in his arms, laid his hands on them, and blessed them."—Exchange paper.

THE GOODWIN SANDS.

An address by a sea-faring man; quoted in "Twelve hours on the Wreck, or The Stranding of the Sheffield."

We were once bound up the North Sea, and encountered a heavy gale, from the north-west, in the chops of the English Channel. By the time we reached the Straits of Dover, we were under a close reefed topsail, lying to, waiting for a pilot. It blew fearfully; the sun was just setting, and we dreaded the consequences of night overtaking us, without a pilot, and anxiously looked in the direction of the shore, hoping that one would come to our relief.

At length a boat, out of the harbour of Deal, was seen standing out towards us. They came as near as they dared, and made several attempts to reach us, but failed; for the sea ran high, and there was danger of the boat staving alongside. We began to fear we should get no pilot, when, to our surprise, they made signal for a rope. Taking some top-gallant steering-sail-gear, and making fast a buoy to it, we paid overboard several fathoms, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing them seize hold of it in the boat. Our astonishment and admiration were complete when, in a brief moment afterwards, the noble pilot, with the rope fast to his person, made signal for us to haul in, and then jumped into the raging sea—yes, jumped in, with the rope round his waist, into the raging sea. It was a sublime spectacle, and fearful as sublime. With careful haste, and almost breathless anxiety, we hauled in upon that rope. Who shall describe our feelings as we did so? Darkness, danger, perhaps death, was nigh us. We knew not where we were. We could not exactly tell our bearings. We had now a pilot coming to us. Noble fellow! he had plunged into the foaming deep to reach and save us! But enough—we got him alongside. A half dozen of us jumped into the chains, to be the first to lay hold upon him, and, by God's blessing, he was saved. With one bound he reached the quarter-deck, and stood at the captain's side; and now, with a desperate effort, clearing his throat of the salt water that was choking him, he uttered with fearful distinctness—what? the Goodwin Sands—the Goodwin Sands—and pointed, with a convulsive trembling of his whole frame, to the dashing, foaming breakers, close under our lee. "Crowd on sail," said he, "and escape from here, or you will soon go to destruction!" At the hazard of carrying away our masts, we made sail on the ship; we spread every rag of canvass she would bear; we got away from the shoal water and deceitful sands, and, in a few hours, were safe at anchor in a secure harbour.

There are seamen, dear brethren, yes, hundreds of them; and many, I trust, who now hear me, who would gladly throw a rope to such a pilot; (to their souls,) and who would rush into the chains, to be the first to seize his hand, and take him on deck, and then quickly turn the wheel of the helm at

his direction, and press sail, ay, to the carrying away of the tall masts, upon which all their rigging and spars in this world are braced, that they may escape from their danger. When, then, a minister of Jesus Christ comes to any one of you, to talk about religion and the danger of your soul, and to guide you from the fearful, treacherous, invisible snares of the devil, and the jeopardy into which, in blind spiritual ignorance, you may have unconsciously drifted, remember, I pray you, the Goodwin Sands—the Goodwin Sands. You hold in your hand that rope of influence, by which you may bring your pilot alongside. Will you throw it to him, when he comes out to save you, or will you tell him you need not his advice? He has well studied the chart; he well knows the soundings. You may descend into the chains, to take him upon deck, or you may cut him loose to go back and seek for other mariners, more wise and teachable, who, if actually in danger, will not be unwilling to hear the cry of the Goodwin Sands—the Goodwin Sands. May God, in his infinite mercy, grant that every one of you, my friends, may listen eagerly to the instructions of his servants, (those spiritual pilots whom he has commissioned to guide you into the port of heaven,) as did the crew, in question, to the noble fellow who ventured his life to save them.

It is true, in coming to you, they are not always placed in circumstances of such imminent peril, and therefore your gratitude may not be called forth toward them individually, but your own spiritual danger is far more dreadful than any other with which you can possibly be threatened, how terrible soever it may be. May you then be disposed to follow their directions, till far away from the shoal water and deceitful sands of this world, you are moored safely in the secure and delightful harbour above.

A LAND TRANSACTION IN NEW ZEALAND.

Colonel Wakefield's statement, in a letter of May 25, 1840.

Since my last letter, Mr. Williams, the Senior Missionary, has been here, deputed, as he implied, by Capt. Hobson, to purchase the sovereignty of these parts of the island from the chiefs, and to lay claim for himself to the land I mentioned, in Lambton Harbour. In the former object he was at first unsuccessful, the natives referring him to me; but at length, when the chiefs learned that Mr. Williams and myself had come to an arrangement respecting his claim to the land, and had received from him a quantity of blankets as the price of their submission, they executed, I am told, some paper, of the purport of which they assure me they were totally ignorant. The whole transaction took place in an underhand way, and without the countenance or assistance of any of the colonists.

With respect to the land claimed by him, amounting to 40 acres or more in the best site of the town, to which, in the opinion of every body here, he had not a shadow of right, the bargain with the natives who assigned it to him two months after my first visit here, having been concocted in the fraud, I thought it better to compromise the matter with him, and to ensure the support of the Church Missionaries by giving him an interest in the place, and therefore, after a candid avowal on his part that he wished to have a slice for himself, and other confessions equally disinterested and compatible with his pretended anxiety on account of the native reserves, I agreed to give him an acre of the land he claimed for himself, and one acre for the sole use of Richard Davis, the native, they, in consideration of the land being surveyed, yielding all their rights to the Company. I cannot express to you the feelings of repugnance entertained by the respectable colonists who came in contact with Mr. Williams towards him on account of his selfish views, his hypocrisy, and unblushing rapaciousness.

Statement of the same transaction by the Rev. Henry Williams, in a letter to a friend.

In November 1839, I paid a visit to Kapiti, at the express request of Ruararaha, the principal chief in Cook's Straits, who had sent up a deputation to me of his son and nephew. We put into Port Nicholson, the wind not allowing us to proceed direct. Here I found some of our old natives, amongst whom was Richard Davis, who informed me of the whole of the proceedings of Colonel Wakefield in the purchase of Port Nicholson and the surrounding country, together with the opposition which he himself had given, and that his own piece of land he had not sold to the Company. Davis and his wife accompanied me to the northward, and after some weeks he mentioned to me that his wife had been wishing that they should proceed to Taranaki, her own country, and that he thought he should sell his land in Port Nicholson. I remonstrated with him; but told him that, should he dispose of it, I would give him what he should require, and that he and his people might remain on it as long as they wished, and that the land should remain for them. It was for this purpose I made the purchase, being at that time wholly ignorant of any reservation of land for the natives in the way in which I have since understood it. On my return to the Bay of Islands, I mentioned the circumstance to the local Committee of the Church Missionary Society, and recommended that it should be taken as the public property of the Society, until we should see how the Com-

pany might act. This was declined on the part of the Committee, as it would bring us into immediate collision with the Company, which it was thought better to avoid; accordingly, the whole expense was thrown upon my hands. In the following May I returned to Port Nicholson, with the treaty between Her Majesty and the chiefs of that part of the island, to obtain their signatures. I waited on Dr. Evans on my arrival, from whom I learnt the general proceedings of the Company, and the reserve of 110 acres in this the first township, besides an equal number of country sections, with which I was perfectly satisfied, and expressed the same to Dr. Evans. I mentioned therefore to Dr. Evans the purchase I had made of a piece of land within the township, and that I was willing to see what arrangement could be made respecting it. I did not see Colonel Wakefield till Saturday following at the house of Mr. Hunter's, when he used highly improper language. In the presence of several Gentlemen I informed Colonel Wakefield that I should not enter upon the subject while he indulged in such language—that I had already shewn my desire to Dr. Evans to meet the wishes of the Company if it could be done. I observed that I would meet Dr. Evans on the Monday following; and accordingly on the Monday Mr. St. Hill and I met Dr. Evans at the house of Davis. Dr. Evans mentioned, to my surprise, that he had been retained on the part of the Company to dispute the claims of Davis to the land in question; that he was only a slave and had no right to it. I observed to Dr. Evans that I was sorry he had assumed such a position, as I was in hopes we might have adjusted the affair quietly; but if he thought otherwise, we must come to an immediate conclusion—that I had shewn a willingness on my part to enter into an arrangement, which was now declined by him; therefore the consequences he and they must take upon themselves. I observed, that I was well acquainted with the custom of New Zealand, and that I maintained the right of Davis prior to the arrival of Colonel Wakefield. Our conference here closed.

After some hours, Mr. St. Hill returned to me and renewed the conversation. He asked me if I would give up the claim for a sum of money. I replied, certainly not.

On the Wednesday following, while preparing to take my departure—not being able to obtain the signatures required, owing to the opposition of Colonel Wakefield and others, to the treaty between the chiefs and Her Majesty—Colonel Wakefield came to me, making a most ample apology, and expressed his deep regret that he should have given way to his hasty feelings on the previous Saturday, and hoped that I should not leave the Port with unfavourable feelings, and that he was ready, if I wished, to make a public apology. The fact was, that Colonel Wakefield wanted the land, and was willing to make any sacrifice confined to words. I replied to Colonel Wakefield, that I also much regretted that he had allowed himself to be carried away by his feelings, that his apology was sufficient, I desired no more; that I had, on my arrival, waited on Dr. Evans, and had shewn a desire to enter upon an arrangement about the land, learning as I had that reserves had been made on behalf of the natives; that I saw their town would be materially injured without the land in question, as it was a most important and valuable spot. I therefore told Colonel Wakefield that, in consequence of the reserves having been made, I would present the land for the benefit of the Company, reserving one acre for Davis, and to have any portion myself I could not retain less than one acre.

The reservation of these two acres was more particularly to shew that the land was my own by right of purchase; that I had full right and power over it; and by virtue of that right I presented the land to the Company, and in order to put that right beyond dispute, I reserved these two acres, and also my right of a first selection of the same upon the said land, which will be seen by the Deed.

Colonel Wakefield evidently did not expect this donation, from his great surprise expressed. Dr. Evans and Captain Smith, Surveyor-General to the Company, observed to me, in the presence of others, that the Company would not allow this act of magnanimity to pass unnoticed: that they should recommend that country sections should be attached to these two acres; and moreover, they recommended that I should take these said two acres to myself; that the Company would look out and provide for Davis. This I declined. I observed to these Gentlemen, that the Company could, if they thought proper, make acknowledgement of this transaction.

I need scarcely say, that the only acknowledgment received by me, is the extract of the letter of Colonel Wakefield, which appears in the Times Newspaper for September 5, 1840.

The following is a copy of my letter to Dr. Evans, on the presentation of my Deeds to him—

Port-Nicholson, April 29, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR, In presenting the Deeds of land lying between the two streams of water Pipitea and Raurima, I beg to observe that I do so for the benefit of the Colony, from a representation that the available land for a town is confined. I reserve to myself one section: less I could not. For the young man Richard Davis I also reserve one section: these two sections of

course I select prior to any others upon the same land.

Wishing you and the colonists every prosperity: I remain, Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) HENRY WILLIAMS. To Dr. Evans, Thorndon, Port Nicholson.

[Here follows, in the pamphlet, a copy of the Deed, which expressly states "that the Rev. H. W. is now lawfully possessed" of the tract of land to which it refers, and which is signed, together with the donor, by the Surveyor General, the Assistant Surveyor, Dr. Evans, and two other persons with English names, all thus recognising the claim therein advanced.]

Of the correctness of the statements of Colonel Wakefield you may now be able to form some idea. I challenge Colonel Wakefield, or any other person, to call in question, in any one particular, my explanation.

The land presented by me to the Company was not less than 60 acres, in the first situation in the town, at that time worth not less than ten thousand pounds, and now probably worth forty thousand pounds. The presentation of this piece of land to the Company, freely on my part and without one shilling of expense to them, is strikingly at variance with the Colonel's most charitable expression when speaking of the Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society—"but as regards their grasping and selfish acquirement of territory, &c. &c., I can confirm most fully, &c. &c."

The section which I reserved on account of Richard Davis, he is now living upon, and I am happy to say, from all accounts, conducts himself well, and acts as a Missionary amongst his countrymen.

The section reserved for myself I intend disposing of, the proceeds of which will be appropriated to the erection of a Church in that part of the country where the various members of my family may be located. I need hardly mention that this purpose was formed from the first, and not consequent upon any observations which have since been made.—[Extracted from the Rev. H. Williams' letters quoted in the last number of the Berean.]

The Church is in trouble here below; First, that we may keep in mind, that we are servants banished and exiled out of Paradise through Adam's fall. Secondly, that we may always bear in mind the mercy of the Son of God, who for our sake was made man, walked in this vale of misery, suffered for us, died, and rose again from the dead, and so brought us again to our paternal home, whence we were driven. Thirdly, that we may remember, that our seat is not in this world, but that we are here only as strangers and pilgrims, and that there is another life, everlastingly prepared for us.

If thou wilt be a part of the Christian Church, or Bride of the Lord, thou must be holy as He is holy; but not of thyself: put on Christ, in whom all his chosen are sanctified.—Luther.

COALS. NEWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate & Smith's Coals, for Sale by H. H. Porter & Co. Porter & Co's Wharf, Late Irvines. Quebec, 29th May, 1845.

RECEIVING AND FOR SALE. BEST Black Lead, Nos. 1 and 2, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Yellow, Green and Blue Paints, Genuine White Lead, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Dry, White and Red Leads, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe and Patent Shot, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil. —ALSO— Best Refined Borax. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 5th June, 1845.

RECEIVING AND FOR SALE EX "NICARAGUA," "AUCKLAND," and "AURORA."

ENGLISH, Best Bar and Scrap Iron, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron and Nail Rods, Coil, Logging and Trace Chains, Boiler Plate, Sheathing and Brazier's Copper, Bar Tin and Block Tin, Canada Rose and Horse Nails, Deck Spikes, Iron Wire, Blister, Coach Spring and Cast Steel, Sad Irons, Smiths' Bellows, Anvils and Vices, Spades, Shovels and Frying Pans, —ALSO— 400 Boxes Canada Plates, 600 do. Tin do. Patent Canada Scythes and Sickles. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec 5th June, 1845.

RECEIVING EX "AURORA," AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, BEST COAL TAR and PATENT CORRUGATED. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul's Street. Quebec, 5th June, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. CANADA Rose Nails from 8 to 28 lbs. Die deek spikes " 3 1/2 to 9 Inches. Anchors, Chain Cables, Chain Hooks, Hawse pipes, Ship Scrapers, Iron, Corlage, &c. THOMAS FROSTE, & Co. Quebec, 12th April, 1845.

FOR SALE, Imported French Burr Stones, this season. London Bottled Porter, &c. WELCH & DAVIES, No. 2, Arthur St. Quebec, 26th May, 1845.

THE LATE FIRE. NOTICE is hereby given to those whose Bibles have been burnt in the late fire, that the Quebec Bible Society will supply all such persons with Copies of the Scriptures, either at reduced rates, or gratuitously according as their circumstances may require. Application to be made at the Depository in Ann Street (Mr. Haddon's late store,) where attendance will be given by Members of the Committee between 7 and 8 o'clock every Evening. By order, JEFFERY HALL, Sec. Quebec, 18th June, 1845.

TO LET. THREE OFFICES on Arthur Street opposite the Exchange. Apply to CHRISTIAN WURTELE, St. Paul's Street. 11th Feby. 1845.

NOTICE. THE undersigned has been duly appointed Assignee to the Estate of the late Mr. W. B. JEFFERYS, Plumber and Painter. All persons having claims against the late Mr. Jefferys, are requested to send them in duly attested, without delay. CHRISTIAN WURTELE, St. Paul's Street, Quebec, 26th June, 1845.

NOTICE. THE undersigned having entered into partnership, will from and after the first of May next, carry on business in this City under the firm of WELCH & DAVIES. HENRY W. WELCH, W. H. A. DAVIES. Arthur Street, Quebec, 25th April, 1845.

MISS EVANS begs to inform her friends and the public, that she purposes opening a FRENCH and ENGLISH SEMINARY at No. 1 Des Grisons Street, Cape, on MONDAY, 5th MAY NEXT. Reference can be given to most respectable families in this city, where she has instructed as visiting Governess for some years past. For terms (which are moderate) apply at the School. An early application is requested, as the number of pupils will be limited.—Particular attention will be paid to Biblical instruction. Quebec, 15th April, 1845.

QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL. REV. E. J. SENKLER, A. M. Of the University of Cambridge, Rector. CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY } REV. E. J. SENKLER. CLASSICS..... W. S. SMITH. ENGLISH..... LEWIS SLEEPER. ARITHMETIC..... DANIEL WILKIE. FRENCH AND DRAWING..... H. D. THIELCKE. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT..... REVEREND J. MEMORINE. DIRECTORS. REV. DR. COOK, REV. G. MACKIE, REV. J. CLUGSTON, ANDREW PATTERSON, Esq. JAMES DEAN, Esq. JOHN BONNER, Esq. JAS. GIBB, Esq. W. S. SEWELL, Esq. REV. D. WILKIE, LL. D. JOHN THOMSON, Esq. NOAH FREER, Esq. ROBERT SHAW, Esq. H. GOWEN, Esq. HOS. F. W. PRIMROSE, JOHN McLEOD, Esq. Secretary, JAMES DEAN, Esq. Treasurer, JOHN THOMSON, Esq. Charges for boys under 10 years of age, £10 above 10 years of age, £12 10 per annum,—payable quarterly, in advance. French and Drawing, a separate charge. Hours from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3. PREPARATORY DEPART.—Terms, £7 10s. per an. The branches taught in this department will be English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the elements of the French Language. The moral, as well as intellectual, training of the pupils, and their religious instruction will be special objects of the Teacher. High School, 22d January, 1845.

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